

Daily Democrat

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Subscribers, whose papers were discontinued when the mail facilities were cut off in Southern Kentucky and Tennessee, can obtain them now by giving the name where they received them and where they now live, and the time paid for.

English writers who have been exercising themselves upon the troubles in this country, have learned little of the United States before the time of the revolution. They scribble yet of the Puritans and Cavaliers, and have a theory that the two still remain and exhibit the old antagonism of habits and opinions. They are not aware of the fact that the Puritans turned a deaf ear to the Cavaliers and have disappeared from the face of the earth. They are historical, and the species about as scarce now as the organic remains of the same geological formation in the drift of the Ohio and Mississippi. They had as well scribble about the *megatherium* and the *ichthyosaurus* in the United States, as of the Puritan and Cavalier.

They speak of the North, meaning New England, and perhaps New York and Pennsylvania. They know nothing of the South outside of Virginia and the Carolinas. The North is interested in manufactures and tariffs, whilst the South is interested in free trade. They have hardly heard of the great Northwest which is nearly all agricultural, and not at all interested in high tariffs, and strongly disposed to free trade, and deeply interested in both sections of the Union, the people of this Great West will not shut out from the Atlantic ports, much less from the Mississippi river and Gulf coast.

Whether North or South, in British geography, try to pull away, they will be held by the grip of this young giant on them. He is a mighty power now, and hasn't half his growth. The people of this boundless region are disposed to say, and are able to say effectively to North or South: you can't go; we have an interest in your domain; the graves of our fathers are there; and the use of your ports and rivers is ours by inheritance and constitutional right. English writers forget this new power in the Union whilst they scribble about the paleozoic Puritan and Cavalier.

The Englishmen think man is not capable of self-government; and perhaps the Puritan and Cavalier might have failed, but the present race of people in this country don't believe a word of their incapacity. If they can't trust themselves they will not trust anybody else to govern them, that is certain. These Englishmen have a notion that the negro is an insurmountable obstacle to a union of free and slave States, and that people drifting about in the current who are trying to teach the same doctrine, but they are only the drift-wood that region that the political storm has blown up to the surface. They are no part of the great current. The people North and South, really think of the negro as the people do and treat him, not the same way, upon the same principle. They don't think he has any political rights and give him only such privileges as white men can afford, and they would afford them no more than the South, if they had the same number to deal with.

This question of race is a fixed matter in this country, where it is understood, and here is not the difference between North and South on this subject that an Englishman might suppose. There is nothing to prevent our living harmoniously under one government. England and Scotland were rather apart, infinitely, once, and England and Ireland further apart yet; still they got along a fashion. We have no reason to separate at all. It is vital interest to remain united. It is more difficult now to separate than to remain united.

Englishmen might see the cause of this revolution, or rebellion, if they would. Some men wanted office. They had long held office, and couldn't live without it. It had become a second nature. The people differed with them—thought they had held office long enough, and ought to retire. This difference between them and the majority in this country led to the conspiracy to break up the government. Neither the negro nor free trade had anything to do with it. Yancey testifies that the negro was not the cause. The other pretext of his is a falsehood proved by the entire rest of this country.

We are glad to see an order from Mr. Rosecrans as acting commander of Mountain Department. He is one of our best, active Generals, and a favorite in Kentucky and Virginia, who might prevent the possible evil of Fremont's appointment, by leaving nothing to be done.

Secessionists in Kentucky ought to remember that a few months ago nothing but an aggressive policy in the South would do, and that the change in the Jeff. Davis policy is principally due to the advice of one George B. McClellan, now commanding the armies of the Potomac.

Nashville News.

The Nashville correspondent of the New York World sends the following items: General Buell is well posted as to the whereabouts of the rebel army. Indeed, there are means of knowing its abundance. Honest fellows come through our lines daily from Memphis and New Orleans, who seem to have been allowed to reach here without bond or view of secrecy. The general is so sensitive as to the publication of what is even well known here about the military movements of the enemy that I abstain from pointing out his tented field with my pen. And as for the movements on the S. I. I have not relied enough for a night in the guard house to induce the smallest hint.

The beauty and excellence of the camp grounds cannot be exceeded. No Potomac mud nor Virginia rain. Superb drilling fields also. And daily use is made of them. I believe not a well man in his regimental escapes his daily drill.

Two opinions prevail about the "stand" of the rebels. We, the strangers, think they will come to a halt and fight (if General Buell affords them time). But it is rather singular, if not significant fact, that the Union army declare, most positively and confidently, that they will never rally again in a square battle in the heart of their disintegration and demoralization. I am, I am doubtful myself of there being any of their attempting to escape.

Nashville is better, I thank you. Nearly every store in town is open. The streets are full of people, and with human voices, and shine and sparkle with female faces. You would be delighted with the scene of our soldiers' faces. All gaiters on, and no more of the old. The true and loyal steadily multiply. The working men, especially, talking right out in meetings, of the goings on. Even the seceding philosophers, who in their dejection, and show some signs of returning reason. Heart and spirit they have none, however. The seceders continue to have "the poison of asps under their lips," and very bad mannered coming out from them.

Speaking of the order from the War Department, forbidding the publication of certain news, the N. Y. Times, of the 20th, says: "Not a journal in the Western States has paid the least attention to the rule. The movements of troops, the positions of the various forces, the designs, as far as they can be ascertained, of their several commanders, are freely given as if it were of Secretary Stanton, and not of Martin Burke, filled their editorial columns."

The Times is mistaken. Whatever other papers have done, those of Kentucky, especially of Louisville, have been so conservative and so careful in their observance of the order, that not a single movement has been mentioned, and the result has been that the papers of this city have been charged with being behind the times—wanting in enterprise, &c., &c.

The Memphis Argus says that Floyd ran like a "moral coward" from Fort Donelson. We don't know much about his morals, but he ran very like a physical coward.

The Norfolk Day Book talks about the Southern Confederacy's changing its policy. That is its only currency that can be changed with advantage.

Kentucky mountaineers are to be placed under Fremont. Fremont had better let Rosecrans command them, if he wishes to avoid trouble.

OFFICIAL BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL.

ADJOURNED SESSION.
SATURDAY EVENING, March 22, 1862.
Present—J. M. Armstrong, President, and all the members, except Messrs. Buckner, Duckworth, and McCall.

Dr. Ronald presented a petition from James S. Kelly to repair the alley at Seventh street, between Market and Jefferson, which was referred to Street Committee, Western District.

Mr. Story, from Committee on Public Works, reported a resolution allowing L. Gerwitz \$1 75 for repairs to Market No. 5, which was adopted.

Mr. Gregory presented an ordinance fixing the price of rents in the various markets in the city of Louisville, which was read once, rule suspended, amended, and referred to Committee on Public Works.

Mr. Campbell presented a resolution directing the Market Master to report the number of stalls now vacant; also, the number vacant of same date last year, which was adopted.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, proposing a joint session this evening, at 7 o'clock, to elect Aldermen for the Sixth and Eighth Wards, a City Engineer, and Assistant City Attorney, was adopted.

JOINT SESSION.
The two Boards having assembled, Wm. F. Barrett was elected Alderman from the Sixth Ward to serve until the April election. George A. Houghton was elected Alderman from the Eighth Ward to serve until April election.

JOHN W. GRAY was elected City Engineer. Wm. S. Bodley, was elected Assistant City Attorney, when, on motion, the Joint Session adjourned.

SEPARATE SESSION.
Mr. Gregory presented a claim of \$12 00 in favor of German & Bro., for printing, which was referred to Committee on Public Printing.

Mr. Overall presented the Warfarmer's reports to March 15th, 1862, which were filed.

Speech of Parson Brownlow at Nashville.

The Nashville Banner of the 18th gives the following report of the speech made by Parson Brownlow on the evening of the 17th: "GENTLEMEN: I am in a sad plight to say much of interest to you thoroughly instructed to do justice to you or myself. My throat has been disordered for the past three years, and I have been compelled to almost abandon public speaking. Last December I was thrust into an uncomfortable and disagreeable jail for writing *Freedom*. Treason to the bogus Confederacy, and the proof of that treason were articles which appeared in the Knoxville Whig in May last, when the State of Tennessee was a member of the *Imperial Union*. At the expiration of four weeks, I became a victim of the typhoid fever, and was removed to a room in a decent dwelling, and a guard of seven men kept me company. I subsequently broke out of the jail, and did not turn over to my bed, and the guard was increased to twelve men, for fear I should suddenly run away and run to Kentucky. Becoming convalescent, in a measure, I was removed to my former place of confinement. One day I was visited by some Confederate officers, who remarked: 'Brownlow, you should not be here. Take the oath of allegiance to the Confederate Government, which will not only exonerate you from any release, but insure your protection.' 'Sir,' I said, 'before I would take the oath to support such a hell-forsaken institution, I would suffer myself to rot or die with old John.'

Why, my friends, these demagogues actually boast that the Lord is upon their side, and declare that God Almighty is assisting them in the furtherance of their nefarious project. In Knoxville, the surrounding localities, a short time since, daily prayer meetings were held, wherein the Almighty was beseeched to raise Lincoln's blockade, and to hurl destruction against the *Burnside* expedition. Their prayers were partly answered—the blockade at Roanoke Island was most effectually raised; a reciprocal of their sacrilegious divinely tendered.

Gentlemen, I am an Abolitionist. I applied for no special license. I am Southern-born, and all my relatives and interests are thoroughly identified with the South and Southern institutions. I was born in the Old Dominion, my parents were born in Virginia, and I have never been a slaveholder. Let me assure you that the South has suffered no infringement upon her institutions; the slavery question was actually no pretext for this unholy expedition. I have no quarrel with the people from the Cotton States, who had sworn to preserve inviolate the Constitution framed by our forefathers, plotted treason at night—a fit time for such a crime—and plotted the destruction of the Union.

Yes, gentlemen, twelve Senators were allegiance in the day time, and swore it at night. A short time since, I was called upon by a little fellow, who was then Secretary of War of the bogus Confederacy. He threatened to hang me, and I expected no more mercy from him than was shown by his illustrious predecessors toward Jesus Christ. I entered into a long correspondence with this specimen of expiring humanity; but from mercy or forgiveness, on their part, I was permitted to depart with all my documents in my little valise, which I have to publish at my present day.

When I started on my perilous journey I was sore distressed in mind, and exceedingly sick in body. But the moment my eyes encountered the pickets of the Union, I was comforted. Not only had I returned home, but I had returned to my physical constitution.

Gentlemen, Secession is played out; the dog is dead—his child is born, and his second is a new era. I have no quarrel with the people from the Cotton States, who had sworn to preserve inviolate the Constitution framed by our forefathers, plotted treason at night—a fit time for such a crime—and plotted the destruction of the Union.

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The Battle of Newbern.

GENERAL BURNIDE'S OFFICIAL REPORT—McCLELLAN'S PLANS CARRIED OUT.
WASHINGTON, March 19.—Gen. Burnside, in his official report, just received, says: "I beg to say to the General Commanding the army, that I have endeavored to carry out the very minute instructions given me by General McClellan, and thus far have been singularly coincident with his anticipations. I only hope that we may in future be able to carry out in detail the remaining plans of the campaign. The only thing I have to regret is the delay caused by the elements."

"I must defer, for want of time, a detailed account of the action. It is enough to say that, after an engagement of four hours, we succeeded in carrying a continuous line of field-works of over a mile in length, protected on the river flank by a battery of thirteen guns, and on the opposite flank by a line of redoubts and half-moon batteries, for riflemen and field pieces, in the midst of swamps and dense forests; while line of works was defended by eight regiments of infantry, five hundred cavalry and three batteries of field artillery, and six guns each. The position was finally carried by a most gallant charge of our men, which enabled us to gain the rear of all the batteries between this point and Newbern, which was done by the rapid advance of our entire force up the main road and railroad."

"The naval fleet meantime was pushing its way up the river, throwing their shot into the forts in front of us, the enemy retreating in great confusion. We captured the town by our military force. But the naval force had arrived at the wharves and commanded it by their guns."

"At once advanced General Foster's Brigade to take possession of the town by means of the naval vessels which Commander Rowan had kindly volunteered for the purpose. The city was set on fire by the retreating rebels, many places, but owing to the exertions of our troops, the remaining cities were induced to act in extinguishing the flames, so that but little harm was done."

"The city of Newbern is now returning, and we have taken possession of the city. We have captured the printing press, and shall at once issue a daily paper."

"By this victory our combined force have captured six batteries, containing forty-six heavy guns, three batteries of light artillery, six guns each, making in all sixty-four guns; two steamboats and a number of sailing vessels, horses, a large quantity of ammunition, Commissary and Quartermaster stores, forage and other supplies, and a number of the rebel troops; a large quantity of rosin, turpentine, cotton, &c., and over two hundred prisoners."

"Our loss, thus far ascertained, will amount to 21 killed and 400 wounded, many of them mortally. Among them are some of our most gallant officers and men. The rebel loss is severe, but not so great as our own, they having been effectually covered by their works."

Latest from Cumberland Gap.
The following is an extract of a letter from an officer in Col. Munday's Cavalry, who is sick at Barboursville, to a friend in this city, dated: "BARBOURVILLE, March 18, 1862. 'Since my last to you, we have succeeded in routing the rebels from 'Big Creek Gap,' killing three hundred and thirty, among the number Lieut. Col. White and a Captain, taking a quantity of stores, &c., and sixty horses; and have since moved on to Jacksonboro, Tenn. The forces were commanded by Col. White and his principal command of infantry and one hundred of the 'Avalanche Cavalry,' commanded by Capt. Milward, of your city."

Lieut. Col. White and the Captain were sent back to this place, and their principal command created considerable excitement. I went to see them to get a glimpse of their uniforms. The Colonel had on a suit of very coarse goods, no shoulder straps, and nothing to designate him from a citizen except what I would call a 'lager beer' Dutchman's cap, with a gold band or braid, resembling the large red cap in H. Shaw & Co's win the Captain was dressed tolerably well, only in citizen's dress. They were this morning forwarded to headquarters (Gen. Carter's). 'There are about fifteen hundred or two thousand of the rebels at this place, and were coming daily, caused by their proclamation for drafting. Nothing more of interest to relate. Yours, &c.' Lex. O. & R. p. 224.

TELEGRAPHIC.

From Yesterday's "Evening News."

The Rumored Capture of New Orleans!

Brilliant Victory at Winchester!

Foreign News!

New Appointments!

Modifications of the Tax Bill!

Beaufort, N. C., Evacuated—Fort Marion Blown up—Steamer Nashville Burned!

LATEST FROM SOUTH-EAST VA.

SUNDAY NIGHT'S DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—It is ascertained as a prevailing opinion that by this time the national flag floats over New Orleans and that our mortar fleet attacked the rebel fort at the Rigolets, within two days after the departure from Ship Island of the last steamer, which brought the intelligence North.

Lieutenant Worden, who has suffered exceedingly from his eye, is improving materially. The Secretary of the Navy has addressed complimentary letters to Lieut. Morris, officers and men of the Cumberland, for their heroism in the recent engagement with the *Merrimack*.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Mrs. Morris, of Baltimore, who was arrested on the belief that she engaged in treasonable correspondence with rebels, has been released on parole not to render aid to enemies of the United States. Letters were found in her possession from Southern friends in France. The propositions for building gunboats for the western waters thus far received by the War Department are all found to draw too much water.

A telegraphic dispatch received here from Winchester, dated last night at half past 9 o'clock, says a slight skirmish occurred this afternoon a mile and a half from Winchester, on the Strasburg road, between a portion of General Shields' troops and rebel cavalry and four pieces of artillery. The enemy retreated with some loss as soon as our guns opened fire. One of our men was killed, and Gen. Shields slightly injured in the left arm above the elbow, from a fragment of a shell.

WINCHESTER, March 23, P. M.—We have achieved a complete victory over General Jackson, taken two guns, killed about a hundred rebels, and wounded twice as many more. Our loss is probably not over one hundred and fifty killed and wounded. The enemy are in full retreat.

A third dispatch—We have achieved a glorious victory over the combined forces of Jackson, Smith and Longstreet. The battle was fought within four miles of Winchester, from 10½ this morning until dark. The enemy numbered about 15,000. Our force was not over 8,000. The enemy's loss is double ours.

We captured a large number of prisoners. The ground is strewn with their muskets, thrown away in their flight. Our cavalry are still in pursuit of the flying rebels. The particulars cannot be ascertained before to-morrow morning.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The *Merrimack*, which was captured by the *Monitor* on the 3rd inst., is being towed to New York. The party arrived on Friday at New York. Colonel Slocum and Major Ballou were buried in the yard of a building near by, which was used as a hospital on the day of the battle. This building had been destroyed by the rebels, but the graves were found. After they commenced to dig, a negro girl inquired if they were digging for the body of Colonel Slocum, and stated that she was subsequently buried. Officers of a Georgia regiment, had dug it out off the head, and buried the body at the foot of the run close by, and taken the coffin away to bury a dead negro.

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1. *Salmonella* *typhimurium* (1951) (1951)

